E. BUSEWATER: EDITOR

THE question before the legislature is: Does Nebraska control her railroads or the railroads Nebraska.

HARRY HUNTER, the original Lone Fisherman, is dead. The time is coming for his namesake, the vice president of the United States to retire.

a present or prospective office.

THE law regulating primary elections, introduced by General Van Wyck, should not be lost sight of. Nebraska is sorely in need of primary

MR. HIMEBAUGH is utterly opposed interested party.

roads like other corportions the prop-erty of their owners, subject to the personal direction of their managers,

and it was solely in this capacity that right of assemblage is denied, liberty it received millions of dollars from the of speech is trodden under foot, and government, and hundreds of thous- the whole country is placed under s ands of dollars from towns, cities and military despotism, which is accountother shipper of the same class rannical despotism. and shippers. And it is only on this

THE BEE AND THE SALT BASIN.

OMAHA BEE attacks the bill, pro there may be a steal connected with it. mit their use in any other way. If

This paper has not one word to retract on the saline land question. We assert and maintain that the preposed saline land bill is a job gotten up in the interests of a land ring and not in-

Now, we are just as much in favor of the practical development of the Saline basin, near Lincoln, as any other journal, in or out of Lincoln. We do not, however, approve of the proposed development scheme, which has for its main object a division of 13,000 acres of land among a gang of land grabbers at a mere bagatelle. If the parties who are advocating this duce its freight and passenger rates measure are really in dead earnest, let them frame a bill directing the commissioner of public lands to lease these 1300 scres for a sum required to pay 6 per cent. per period of years. Other lands, be- annum upon the actual cost of longing to this state, not half as valu- such railroad; also a bill changable, have been lessed. Let the rental from these lands accumulate, and road property so that it shall bear its be invested in reliable securities from fair proportions of the burdens of taxyear to year until the amount accrued ation; forbidding discrimination in has reached \$10,000. Then let the state rates at terminal points in favor of offer a bonus of \$10,000 to any through freight and passenger traffic; responsible parties that will erect the requiring all roads chartered by this necessary aqueducts, reservoirs and state to keep their stock transfer books settling basics with a further bonus of at an accessible point in the state open the rental of the lands during the period in which salt is being manufactured in given quantities. That will keep the saline lands, which are now about to be gobbled by a ring.

at an accessible point in the state open of the household furniture. We have no form of Chinese life in California, except in very rare cases, which corresponds to that which is here portrayed. There are only a few to issue stock in excess of its stock, after deducting the amount renow about to be gobbled by a ring, coived for the eals of bonds, also from all the Chinese are male adults with a perpetual source of revenue to ald lesuing additional stock upon fictitious out any family ties or connections, at in the development of the saline values, and 'rom paying dividends least in this country. But we get a eprings. It is safe to say that the upon such stock. average annual rental on these lands will by twenty five cents per acre. This would amount to whose noses are walking advertise-\$3,259 per annum or \$9,750 in three ments of their habits, are joining with a consideration, or stay with a friend; years which with accrued interest the prohibitionists to crowd out all would be over \$10,000 and in five railroad legislation by howling loudly years, say \$18,000. This amount for prohibition. The legislature will would certainly seem to be an ample not allow themselves to be galled by bonus for any body who desires to en- these wolves in sheep clothing. gage in salt manufacturing at Lincoln. On the other hand if the lands are THE Seventy-first New York regisold now they will be sold for a mere ment is going to New Orleans during song. The money will be squandered the carnival season, and will be welin experiments and five years hence comed by Gen. Beauregard. His welwe will be no nearer solving the plob- come will not be so warm as that be

THE COBRCION BILL.

The coercion bill is making slow progress in the house of commons. The small minority of Irish home rulers are aghting it's advancement at every step and have so overloaded the original with amendments that it's final passage will be a question of weeks. It is announced that eighty separate and distinct amendments have been already proposed, and

arbitrary rulings of the Outo is already discussing who will speaker can prevent their considbe her next governor. Ohlo is never eration by the house. Why, it i happy unless in the contemplation of asked is this persistent method of obstruction waged by the home rule party against a measure which has its origin in a government professedly friendly to land reform in Ireland. The answer in not difficult. In 1863 a howl of indignation arose from all the democratic papers of this country over the temporary suspension of the habeas

to railroad legislation. Mr. Hime- corpus act by Secretary Seward. The baugh is to manage the new U. P. ele- country was then in a state of open vator and is, therefore, a perfectly dis- rebellion. Southern conspirators filled our northern cities. Washington was the hot-bed of accession plotters. In the question as to whether or not the Union Pacific Pacific railroad is to be forced to carry the papers of Mr. Bosewater, is involved about all there arbitrary messures seemed necessary. is of the railcoad problem. Are rail. Yet even under such circumstances,

state of Ireland under the pacific and governed by the great but un- rule of the land league, all written laws of trade, or are they the property of government, subject to laws which the government creates especially for them, and possessed of no intrinsic power and policy?—[Republication of the policy] damental barrier against despotism and tyranny. Under the provisions of The question whether the U. P. is Mr. Forster's coercion bill, all the to be compelled to carry freight for libertles and privileges wrested from THE BRE, the same as for any other King John by his rebellious barons, are shipper is only a single instance of at once taken away from the people the arrogant defiance of law and discrimination practised by the monopo- on suspicion only, arrest and imprison lists upon Nebraskans. The Union any subject of the queen, and hold Pacific is a common carrier. This is him in confinement at his pleasure. the purpose for which it was created The habeas corpus is suspended, the

counties. As a common carrier it is able to no superior for its abase of the abound, by innumerable decisions of extraordinary powers granted our courts, to transport freight to it by parliament. No offered to it irrespective of action against a magistrate for false the parties who desire to ship. As a imprisonment can be brought by common parrier it can have no likes an injured party. Every government or dislikes, no prejudices, and no official, every petty clerk and secretary plans of petty revenge. Whether of an Irish landlord, every agent and Mr. Rosewater has or has not "for rent collector, is made an English apy can not make a whit of difference in the Irish people by the British con-

ten years abused that corporation," to break down the liberties guaranteed his right to ship freight over its line stitution, and to fasten still more on exactly the same terms as any closely upon them the chains of a tyof the Union Pacific to carry than Great Britain the beauties of her on its freight trains at an exorbitant | constitutional safeguards to property

tariff, copies of The OMAHABER while and persons. No people would resist it transports dead-head, the Herald more bitterly any inroads supon and Republican is only a single ex- those safeguards when they themselves ample of that discrimination which is were concerned than the people of Engbeing practised all over this state land. And yet when a little handful against Nebraska farmers, merchants of brave Irishmen in the house of commons present an undaunted front account that attention is called to it. to an overwhelming opposition and protest against such outrageous and unnecessary insult to their nationality, such shameful viding for the sale of saline lands and subversion of constitutional princtappropriation of the proceeds to the development of the salt-making interests of Nebraska, on the ground that they are reckless agitators, whose only object is the selfish one of showing their Those lands were donated to the state own power and winning chesp apfor this very purpose, and good faith on the part of the state would not per-

any steal is possible, make known the fault of the bill and guard against any chance for misappropriation of the funds. In this, The Bee would holding by all means in their power understand just what obstrucour hearty support. the manly stand of the home rulers for principles upon which all free government is and must ever be founded and

A RESOLUTION has been adopted in tended by its projectors for the devel- the Illinois legislature which recites mists which obscure real life. Most opment of the saline basin. When that railroads in the state are dis-Nebraska was admitted to the union criminating in passenger and freight the national government endowed her rates at terminal points on through with fifty sections of choice public business; that when the capital aclands which were to be devoted to the tually invested in railroads has been development of the saline springs. compensated the rest of the benefits | The artists obtains no higher rewards Of these fifty sections only twenty re- and advantages resulting from the main. These lands, comprising 13,- construction of such roads belongs to main. These lands, comprising 13,- construction of such roads belongs to work with hand or finger. A master ooo acres in round numbers, are loca- and should be employed by the peo- workman in any of the trades in China ted in Lancaster county, and most of ple; that under existing laws railthem are within a stone's throw roads do not pay their share of the of the capital. For years and taxes; the committee on railroads years these lands have been is therefore instructed to frame an eyesore to the ringsters around the necessary laws to prevent Lincoln, who have made desperate ef- the pooling of earnings at competing forts to gobbie them by all sorts of de- points, making it a penal offense for ratiroad managers to allow rebates on freight, requiring full and complete statements, under oath, of the actual cost of railroad properties and equipments, excluding all increase of stock

not based on bons fide expenditures: also semi-annual statements of receipts and expenditures, and empowering the to cause any railroad company to rewhenever its net earnings after the payment of all fixed charges for twelve months shall exceed in amount the

THE railroad cappers at Lincoln

lem of salt manufacture than we are gave some New York regiments in

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Michigan legislature has a bill before it for the erection of a monunent to Zach Chandler. Now that Senator Eaton's term is

about to expire, the general opinion in Connecticut is that he is an honest man and has made a good senator. Gen. Hawley's case is the first on record in the history of the republican party of Connecticut where a candidate has been nominated for senator

without a shade of opposition. Hon. Horace Maynard was defeated or senator in Tennessee by treschery n the republican party, according to The Knoxville Chronicle, which has already begon to expose the traitors. The Ohio legislature is making ar-

angements to visit Washington on the 4th of March. Most of the members will take all of their effects, so as to be able to start for a foreign consulate without delay. The best evidence yet given of the

capacity of the average Ohio man for office-filling is the fact that Toledo has only twenty candidates for the guberand Cleveland and Columbus and Fre-mont, the home of Mr. Hayes, are yet to be heard from

Irishmen born are making progress American statesmen. Of the United States senators and senatorselect, Jones of Florida, Fair of Nevads, and Sawell of New Jersey, are Irishmen. The nominee of the republican caucus of Pennsylvania, Oliver, is also an Irishmen.

The Iowa papers are anticipating a lively senatorial contest two years from now, as Gov. Gear is supposed to want Kirkwood's seat, and Gear is one of the most popular governors the state has had. The old veterans, however, cling to Kirkwood, their old war governor, with real affection, and it will be difficult to defeat his re-elec-

Walbridge A. Field, the newly appointed judge of the supreme court of the three best scholars ever gradusted from Dartmouth college. He acted as professor of mathematics there before he began the study of law. He was prepared for college in the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N.
H., where he graduated at the head of his class in 1851.

The Badger slate-makers are at work, and here is one of the proposed tickets: For governor, J. M. Bingham, of Chippews; for lieutenant governor, D. M. Kelly, of Brown; for secretary of state, E. C. McFet-ridge, of Dodge; for state treasurer, Robert McCurdy, of Winnebago; for attorney general, C. E. Estabrook, of Manitowoo, Angus Cameron and Senator Tom Scott, of Wood county, are also among the probabilities.

During the contest fer political supremacy in Maine two years ago, one Swan, a greenback member of the legislature, made an affidavit that Minot, a republican colleague, had attempted to bribe him. Some people believed that Mr. Blaine used so. Swan has since turned out to be a consummate rascal, and is now a fugitive from justice.

Hon. J. N. Camden, who has been chosen by the democrats of the West Virginia legislature to succeed Mr. Hereford in the United States senate, is a wealthy oil speculator and banker of Parkersburg. He is known as a shrewd business manager, and his friends gives him much praise for organizing the oil interests of the state and furnishing through his company a steady market for his product. The democratic assertion that the Republican party south is almost en-tirely black, while substantially true

in the gulf states, is not true of the states nearer Mason and Dixon's line. West Virginia, for instance, has only about 5,000 colored voters, but she gave Garfield 46,243 votes. R. A. Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic, says that there are 30,000 white and 80. 000 colored republicans in that state. Wages and Cost of Living in China There have been many books

written on China, from the time of Abbe Huc to the present. But most of them have been too general to present any precise idea of the actual social conditions in that vast empire. Recent official observation has, however, done much to clear away the of the trudes which we have are carried on in the Central Flowery land. There are there the traditional "butcher, baker and candle-stick maker." But there is a peculiarity which is not found in civilization. than the ordinary craftsman. There appears to be a dead level for all who gets \$3 per week, or \$156 per

annum. But the womenaget half that remunera-tion; \$1.50 per week, or \$78 per annum, is the average rate, and it is not every workman who can obtain it. Youngsters, or women, get 50 cents per week, or \$26 per annum. It will be observed that these are the wages paid in the higher walks of art and mechanics. There is only one class of operatives who are more handsomely rewarded. Gold and silver smiths do a little better. The silk reeler or spinner sometimes gets from \$1 to \$2 per day, because the silk has to be reeled off the cocoons in a given time, and, as a consequence, the work has to be prosecuted day and night. Conrailroad and warehouse commissioners | sul Denny, at Shanghai, thus figures out the expenses, per annum, of living in connection with the compensation

The same authority adds: "The master generally lives at the workshop, where he has perhaps, two rooms, besides a place to cook in. The household furniture may be esdmated at from \$20 to \$30. The ordinary workman, if married, will share a small house with a friend, and occupy one room, and have access to the kitchen. He may live with his parents, in which case his earnings go to the common fund. Under such circum-Chinese families in this city. Nearly glimpse of that peculiar state of things in China also. Consul Denny further says that if the Chinaman is "a bachelor, and away from he family, he will either sleep at his employer's fer in either case his whole inventory consists of a box with his clothes and his Bridgeport has turned out a double-

who are often glad to work for 5 cents and step the sled in almost its length.

A Hint from England. The English telegraph system is pro-bably without an exact parallel. It is very far from being the only system under government control, for at least 16 European systems are so managed, and 10 of them, we may add, do not pay expenses. But the fact that it is carried on in connection with the postoffice and its peculiar system of charges, differentiates it certainly from our system, and probably from all others. The analogy to the uniform postal compared our rate of 25 cents for 10 obstacle or stop. between this city and Port-Maine, which is rather more miles fdistant from this

the proposed reduced price the charge artists, poets and ladies have helped would be a half penny, or one cent, a word, and not less than twelve words to be sent, inclusive of address and signature. Against this may be contrasted 15 cents for ten words to Camden, which is the lowest charge made on telegrams from this city, or 20 cents for ten words to Brooklyn. In 1878 the average toll in the United States was 38 9 cents. It is, of course, understood that the business can be conducted more cheaply in a comparatively small, thickly settled country like England than in a large, sparse-ly-settled country like the United States. But something more is neces sary to explain so great a difference in cost to the public. A partial explanation is found in the difference in profits, which is the measure of

telegraph company and to the public. The Western Union company earns from ten to twelve per cent. on watered capital, as against 3 or 3½ per cent. in England. Another main item under this head undoubtedly is that the postal and telegraph organizations are double here and single in England. A considerable number of the 8500 telegraph offices in this country are in charge of young women, who have amde leisure to act as village dressmakers without neglecting their telegraphic duties, and for every such case there are two postoffices, where the postmaster has ample time-no to mention his quite exceptional facili-ties—for informing himself about his neighbers' business. The spectacle is enough to make a practical economist

weep. Altogether, these facts tend to encourage the adherents of the management of the telegraph by the post-It would seem that private enterprise, in this country at least, is by no means a bad substitute for a government's paternal care. It does, authorities that the 50.000 miles in 1869 were more than doubled in 1879, and there is a office in every

that the people, rather than the government-it the two can be more technically separated in modern monarchy-brought about the change after In this country, in the same time, our length of increased from 104,585 miles to 211,566 miles, the offices from 3,-507 to 8,534, the messages from nearly 8,000,000 to over 34,000,000, and the receipts from considerably over \$7,000,000 to nearly \$11,000,000. Imposing as these figures are, there are abundant reasons for saying that the telegraph system is yet in its infancy, the world over. An English-

man, on an average, sends one tele-

gram annually, but he writes 33 let-ters. The difference is not at all in the ratio of expense, which is as 12 to l, and the saving of time surely at least balances any loss from brevity in the telegram. Much has been done of late years to popularize telegrams, the housewife still trembles when she opens the yel low envelope, and fears learn that some one is dead, whereas, probably, she has nothing worse to fear than that she may have an unexcates the field which is beginning to open before the telegraph companies If only they will encourage it. There is no reason why "sports," politicians, and business men should monopolize the wires, and considerable as their custom is, it is no more profitable than would be that of the other 45,000,000 people of these United States. If each of them should annually send one message, the telegraph companies would then adopt as the key of a policy the homely financial maxim that "mony a little makes a muckle."

Memphis Tax Rates. t. Louis Republican.

The financial condition of Memphi

s again exciting the concern of its citzens, and it must be admitted that the facts as they exist afford good cause for anxiety. The taxable property which in 1866 was \$30,800,000 has declined to \$13,900,000, and out of this small amount of substance are to be raised revenues which would be heavy on three times such a valuation. The estimated cost of the sewerage paving, excavation and bridges requir ed in the scheme for improving the health of that city is \$2,200,000. The back taxes due the city amount to \$2,-500,000. The taxes deemed absolutey necessary and unavoidable foot up \$3 \$7 on the \$100, which issurely high enough. But this is not all. The sewer tax, if levied, will be \$1.08, and the rate demanded for the discharge of back taxes is \$4.50 for two years. The tax rate for the next two years, therefore, would be \$8.95 on the \$100, and \$3.87 per annum for the next twenty years. A portion of the assessments calling for this enormous rate are levied on individual property owners for local improve-ments, but that does not help the matter much, for the whole amount must come from the citizens of the city. In many cases these special assess: ments would amount to confiscation,

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CONNECTICUT'S COLOSSAL DOUBLE

RIPPER GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED. Norwich and New London seem think they own the champion doublerunners in the state. Pooh! Poh! bedding." This is a complete portrait runner thirty feet long, which can and of the Chinaman in Calif r la. He has carried thirty-two men, averaging is got up in light marching order
But the common laborer, whether in field or kitchen, does not get anything like the wages of the skilled artisan. The farm laborer, during harvest time, gets, besides his meals— the whole length and wings worth about 10 cents—from to cents over the front sled to protect

suffice for house rent, and \$2 per suffice for house rent, and \$2 per suffice for house rent, and \$2 per pulling a small ring attached to the evers the entire load is lifted, and sides as if it were seated on a barrow, these free laborers known as coolles, the steel points of which cut the ice

So nice have been the experiments with steel polished by ice that in some cases a steel runner will run better by turning it end for end, the grain of the steel running back instead of for-ward and producing a slight friction. The steerer sits in front and steers by hand, the ropes running through pul-leys so arranged that with his little finger he can guide the load, and instead of steering "to a hair," he can steer to a razor's edge, which will split a hair, and then if necessary can stop on a wasp's sting, which is the finest point he knows of. A fifteen-inch The English rate is 12d., or 25 cents for for 20 words between any two points, without regard to distance.

The analogy to the uniform postal rate is obvious. With this may be paratus, can either slide around the

This beautifully constructed runner cost \$150, and the builder says it is the "champion runner of the state make up the leads, and are united in praising the merits of this wouderful sled. A mile in thirty seconds is nothing, and the builder is inventing a new one which, if it strikes an object, will shut up like a telescope, the last man put it in his pocket, and the load slide through a canvas fire escape on to the sidewalk.

From the New Orleans Times (Dem.). The political situation of the south is most unfortunate, considered with relation to her party affiliations. Not that she is wrong in remaining in opposition to the republican party, constituted and organized as it has been and is, but because the democratic party, led as it is, dictated to as it has been, is simply no party at all. And so it is that all over the south the difference between the cost to the question is being asked, What shall or can be done to place the south in the line of political progress as an integral part of the union? We are content here to rest the inquiry with the single suggestion that there will be no improvement or change until the statesmen of the south, the man of intelligence, learning and experience. who are the peers of any in the land, resolve to think for themselves again and that they will not any longer take their political principles, or rather their party principles, at second hand.

Mr. John Meurer, Titusville, Pa., relates the following: On many occasions I have had to use St. Jacobs Oil in my family. My daughter suffered for nine weeks with severest rheumatic pains. The first application of St. Jacobs Oil gave prompt relief. The pains left, the swelling subsided, and in three days time she had the use of her limts agair. One

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